

seem capable of being substituted advantageously in this sialagogue action of pilocarpine.

"It would be interesting to ascertain whether the result which gives rise, probably by its decomposition, to the fetidity of morbid perspiration of the feet, no longer set free by the palmar and lateral surface of the toes, and of the sole of the feet, would not be eliminated by the salivation thus produced. But we, first of all, must know with certainty the cause which gives rise to this repulsive odour, and we are far from being decided on this point.

"However, we ought to value highly the opinion of M. Charles Robin, who, having proved that this morbid sweat contains leucine, attributes the fetidity to the decomposition of this substance, and to the formation of valeriate of ammonia. I purpose, therefore, in the new observations that I shall make on this subject, to collect saliva and to investigate the presence of leucine."—*L'Union Médicale*, Jan. 27, 1881.

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Treatment of Cerebral Hemorrhage by Subcutaneous Injections of Ergotine.

Dr. FOSTER, encouraged by numerous successes obtained in the treatment of hemorrhages in general by injections of ergotine, conceived the idea of trying this method in cases of cerebral apoplexy. He employed it in the cases of three patients whose diagnosis admitted of no doubt, and who could not reap any benefit from internal medication as deglutition was impossible.

Dr. Foster saw the first of these patients about an hour after the onset of the symptoms. One injection of ergotine was sufficient to dissipate the coma, whereas the methods employed previously had had no result. On the other hand, having been called to the second patient immediately after the attack, he was able to prove that the injection of ergotine sensibly weakened the intensity of the coma. Ergotine, as we know, arrests hemorrhages by promoting the contraction of the arterioles; it is therefore reasonable to employ it when the hemorrhagic effusion is produced in the midst of the cerebral substance. But, in order that the action of the drug may prove efficacious, the attack should be a recent one.—*Bulletin Gén. de Thérapeutique*, Nov. 30, 1880, from *Journal Medico-Chirurgical de Pesth*, No. 8, 1879.

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Nitrite of Amyl in Epilepsy.

Dr. MARAGLIANO (*Note di Clinica Medica*, Genoa, 1880) determined to try whether nitrite of amyl would so modify the cerebral circulation as to have a permanent effect in diminishing the fits of epilepsy. In inhaling the medicine, he used a bag of caoutchouc containing some cotton-wool, which was applied to the nostrils while the patient was allowed to inspire air through the mouth. The dose given was much higher than that used by other physicians. Beginning at 10 drops, he gradually mounted to 40, and he continued the inhalation as long as fifteen minutes without any instances in which harm was observed. Where the epileptic attacks were numerous, the inhalations were repeated once every hour. Dr. Maragliano quotes the experiments of Schüller, who found that, in rabbits in which an opening had been made in the skull, from five to three inhalations caused a dilatation of the venous and arterial vessels of the pia mater. The smaller arteries began to pulsate, and some of them to assume serpentine curves. The brain expanded and bulged out of the trepanned hole. He notices the denial of Vulpian that nitrite of amyl has any congestive action on the brain, but finds from his own observation that the temperature of the head is increased by the action of this drug. In like manner he rejects the negative observations of Loemisch, Stammeshaus, and Pick for those of Aldridge, Tebaldi, and Grade-

nigo, who hold that the vessels of the retina are dilated after the use of inhalations of amyl. Ladendorf found that the temperature of the mouth was raised by half a degree C. during an inhalation. That this drug impedes the oxidation of the blood is universally admitted. He found that, out of thirty cases after inhalation of amyl, sugar appeared in the urine in twenty-four, and was totally absent in six. All traces of the sugar passed away entirely after three to six days. This appearance of sugar is supposed to be owing to the dilatation of the hepatic vessels. He admits that there are cases in which amyl is of no use in epilepsy, it promises most in those patients in whom the face becomes pale. Dr. Maragliano considers that the power this drug has in dilating the vessels of the brain (*la sua azione iperemizzante sul cervello*) is the cause of its therapeutic value in epilepsy.

Dr. Maragliano has made some very careful observations to ascertain the direct effect of the inspired nitrite of amyl upon the blood. He found that neither the size of the globules nor their number was affected by this drug.

The author sums up as follows:—

1. That the inhalation of nitrite of amyl methodically and persistently, and not with the view of cutting short impending attacks, causes a notable diminution of the violence and number of the epileptic seizures. This is proved by the three observations described, as well as several others in which the results were identical. The method employed by us is different from what is habitually followed, which was to cause the amyl to be inhaled after the beginning of the attack or after the aura came on in order to avert the fits. Hammond has tried the drug in much the same manner as ourselves without being able to report any benefit; but we using larger doses have obtained favourable results from the use of amyl. Some other observers have also reaped benefit, among them is Crichton-Browne, who however did not use the drug in the same fashion. He succeeded in eight cases out of ten in cutting short the status epilepticus in which fits succeeded one another without intermission, the patients remaining unconscious during the intervals.

2. That the dose of the nitrite of amyl may be raised without inconvenience to forty drops—the inhalations being prolonged for forty minutes and repeated from four to six times a day.

3. That the cerebral temperature is gradually raised from .3 to .8 of a degree C. during inhalation of the nitrite, on the cessation of which it again descends to the usual grade.

4. That the inhalation of nitrite of amyl in most instances causes the appearance of sugar in the urine amounting to from 1 to 2½ grammes in the twenty-four hours.—*Brain*, Jan. 1881.

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Nerve-extension in Locomotor Ataxy.

In the *Progrès Médical*, 1880, No. 50, Dr. BLONDEAU gives the following account of the recent successful performance of this operation:—

“At the end of one of his clinical conferences, Prof. Charcot presented a patient who excited the highest interest. This patient, from the service of Dr. Debove, of Bicêtre, is the subject of locomotor ataxy, upon whom the elongation of the left sciatic nerve has been practised with the view of relieving him of the incessant and atrocious shooting (*fulgurants*) pains from which he has long suffered. He is also the first patient upon whom this operation has been attempted in France.

“The elongation of the nerves in the subjects of ataxy is an operation of quite a recent date, and it is in Germany that it took its origin. The surgeons of that country, who for some years past have already treated various forms of neuralgia